

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 28, 1922.

Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

BOLSHEVIST TRIAL OF RUSSIAN PRIESTS HEADED AS EXAMPLE

Holding Meetings of Protest
Against Church Requisition-
their Crime.

TWELVE DOOMED TO DIE

Patriarch Tikhon, Called as
Witness, Held Under Domi-
ciliary Arrest.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
Paris, May 27.

Twelve priests were condemned to death at the trial in Moscow of fifty-seven church supporters whose crime was the holding of a mass meeting to protest against the requisitioning of church property, including the precious stones, gold and silver vessels and ornaments, by the Bolsheviks. The Soviet Government made an example of these churchmen not only by the severity of the penalty but by holding the trial in Moscow's largest theater and giving wide newspaper publicity to the verdict in order to impress on others the futility of resistance.

The crime of the defendants was no more than that committed by any body of persons who might hold a protest meeting in Carnegie Hall of a Sunday afternoon. A group of church adherents, including the twelve priests, held such a meeting in Moscow, at which a letter was read from the patriarch condemning the requisitioning. As a result they and seventeen other priests who read the letter from their pulpits were arrested. When brought to trial the prisoners were herded together and surrounded by Bolshevik troops with bayonets and pistols drawn and marched into the theater, which was packed with Communist sympathizers, who had received tickets.

Patriarch Aves Crowd.

Patriarch Tikhon, who since then has relinquished his high office, was called as a witness. On entering the hall he raised his hand and blessed the assembled people. The crowd's religious instincts were awakened for the moment by the patriarch's dignity and appearance and it rose with bowed heads. The judges held that the fact that the mass meeting was held was sufficient evidence to condemn the priests for treason. In addition to those who received the death sentence several were sentenced to imprisonment for terms ranging from ten to fifteen years.

The patriarch is again under domiciliary arrest; that is, he is placed about his house to prevent him from leaving or any one from visiting him. Soviet authorities here tell THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the requisitioning of church treasure, the Bolsheviks admit that they feel uneasy about the consequences of this renewal of the war with the church, but they are not considering the hostility that may be aroused abroad. They excuse their act by saying that they have no other way to get funds.

As the end of the war released thousands of native troops, the Colonial Government has decided that something must be done to check idleness, especially as there is a great deal of work to be done. A decree just published insists that every European soldier of limb must work at least 250 days a year up to the age of fifty, but natives are not compelled to work more than 150 days. Of course, any one with a private fortune can be exempted, but that will cost 25 francs per diem for leisure. All "old" taxes will be used to buy agricultural machinery and tools for the development of the island's resources. The aged and crippled will receive a small salary to seek out evaders of the new regulation.

It is typical of the Bolshevik revolutionary tribunals that they spend most of their time performing the duties of prosecuting attorneys. While the presiding judge is intelligent the others, all of whom are workers, appear to be decidedly stupid. The clerical work is done mostly by former lawyers.

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BLAME SMOKING BY WOMEN FOR INCREASE IN DIVORCE

French Savants Say Tobacco Has a Biological Effect,
Producing Nervous Tension Leading to Quarrels
Which Often End in Domestic Shipwreck.

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It has remained for French savants to discover that the cause of the great increase in divorces in the United States, France and England is an unprecedented devotion to Lady Nicotine—among women. According to Dr. Flessinger, a prominent research specialist, while the use of the cigarette may be permissible from a moral standpoint, it has a biological effect dangerous to human institutions.

In the case of women, tobacco produces nervous tension, coupled with stomach trouble, which become aggravated as the habit grows, naturally causing angry scenes between husbands and wives, until one or the other hastens to the divorce court for relief.

ROME HONORS ITS BRAVEST SOLDIER

Enrico Toti, One Legged Man,
Killed Three Foes With
His Crutch.

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New York Herald Bureau,
Rome, May 27.

This week all Rome honored its bravest soldier, Enrico Toti, a one legged soldier, who fought in the first line trenches and was mortally wounded, when he killed three Austrians with his crutch. His fellow Bersagliers marched through the streets of Rome to the Museum of History, where a great throng attended a memorial service.

A bronze statue of Toti by the famous sculptor Dazzi is to be unveiled in the Pincio gardens tomorrow.

Toti was born in Rome in 1882. He served eight years in the navy and became an inventor and a clever novel writer. He lost his leg in a railway accident, but that deficiency never deterred him, who won a national swimming competition in Rome and was presented with a gold medal and insignia of honor.

He went to the front just the same; and at length the Duke of Aosta obtained his admission into the Third Army Corps, where he fought valiantly and acquired invaluable experience. At Trieste, though twice wounded, he threw bombs after bomb into the camp of the enemy. Near Montefione he was fatally wounded and lost his leg. He died with the emblem of the Bersagliers pressed against his lips.

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NON-ALCOHOLIC DAYS IN GERMANY

Berlin University Rector Finds
Less Drinking Among
Students.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Berlin, May 27.

"Mankind, allot yourselves a couple of non-alcoholic days each week," is the motto which should be hung up everywhere, according to a Prof. Walter Nernst, rector of the University of Berlin and a Nobel prize winner.

Dr. Nernst voiced this opinion in addressing the second annual German Congress for the Propagation of Prohibition Among Youths. He asserted he thought young students, particularly, liked to sing drinking songs, but that they did not drink so much as is commonly assumed. He called attention to great writers, from Horace to Goethe, who have sung the praises of alcohol, but said of late years young students were swinging to the other direction. He said one no longer found an inclination to drink solely for the sake of getting drunk, and declared that scholars had become the best allies in the fight against alcohol.

Dr. Nernst also pointed out that the Congress included prominent educational and medical leaders in Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia, who emphasized the importance of alcoholism from various standpoints.

Minister of Justice Radbruch said the Government was taking a lively part in the campaign against alcohol. This finding expression in the new criminal code, which provides that habitual drinkers shall be prohibited access to public houses and that repeated drunkenness may be treated as an offense.

Professor Tuzcek of the University of Marburg, citing American prohibition as "a drastic remedy," demanded the restriction of the sale of alcoholic liquors, the restriction of licenses and the tightening of taxation on non-alcoholic drinks. He declared total abstinence was absolutely essential to the health of youths under 21 years old.

Such success, coupled with the fact that anthropometric and digital measurements last year led to conviction in 126 cases out of 1,000 fingerprints taken, seems to warrant the prediction of the famous French detective of the last century who said that the progress of human discovery finally would make crime impossible.

A few days ago Joap ate a piece of meat after which she could not swallow anything. She was taken to a hospital where a physician passed an instrument down her throat and found an obstruction two inches above the stomach. He succeeded in removing the coin which had become almost as thin as paper.

He ascertained that the child, who is weak and undersized, began to have difficulty in swallowing when she was three years old at which time she must have swallowed the coin.

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CHEMICAL METHODS TO DETECT CRIME

French Police Can Recon-
struct Documents Altered
or Partly Erased.

BURNT PAPERS RESTORED

Started During the War, Special
Paris Service Is Rapidly
Growing.

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Criticism that all French methods are not as progressive as those of other European countries and a century behind the way of doing things in the United States is hardly borne out by an investigation of the Paris police department's criminal research, in which, according to the municipal council commission, chemistry is used to-day in the detection and unraveling of crimes to a greater extent than in any other country.

Already expert in the methods of Berillon, Locard and other scientists who base their decisions of identity upon classified digital imprints or facial characteristics, Prefect Leullier's special service of chemical detectives is growing at such a rate that a budget will be provided hereafter in order to enable the analysts to prove their contention that even the cleverest criminal is likely to stumble over such imperceptible things as atoms.

Reconstructed Documents.

The reconstitution of documents which have been partially erased—one of the most frequent forms of forgery—becoming easier daily, say the laboratory experts of the Prefecture of Police. By analysis of the composition of the ink used and the application of certain chemicals to the erased portion which is then photographed under special rays now being developed here, missing letters and phrases can be brought out in relief on the photographic negative.

Even packets of analgesic chemicals, to conceal a crime no longer feared by French detectives. In a murder mystery not yet entirely solved, as the corpse of a victim was never recovered, the police agents, by applying chemicals to small scraps of charred paper, in obtaining proof that the crime probably was committed by a demobilized soldier, serving with the Seventh Artillery section. Under the French law, however, prosecution is impossible until the corpse is recovered, save in a few instances, such as the Landru case, where the accumulation of evidence was sufficient to convict the ordinary jury. No arrest has been made, but the police have the suspect under constant surveillance.

The department of criminal chemical investigation was first given its practical opportunity here during the war, when the city's chemists discovered the necessary silver reagents which would enable them to read secret writing on linen handkerchiefs found in the wardrobes of suspected spies. Military records show that at least half a dozen spies were executed as a result of conclusive evidence of guilt obtained in this manner.

Such success, coupled with the fact that anthropometric and digital measurements last year led to conviction in 126 cases out of 1,000 fingerprints taken, seems to warrant the prediction of the famous French detective of the last century who said that the progress of human discovery finally would make crime impossible.

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IRISH COURT ORDERS PAY FOR REBEL ARMS

Adjutant-General of Re-
publican Army Directed
to Pay £200.

LOCAL MERCHANT'S CLAIM

Arrangements Made With
Agent in Birmingham to
Equip Volunteers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Dublin, May 27.

A court order has just been issued directing the Adjutant-General of the Republican army to pay a bill of 200 pounds sterling presented by John O'Shea, a local merchant, for arms and ammunition furnished the Irish volunteers prior to the Easter rebellion of 1916.

O'Shea served the volunteers in the capacity of a sort of purchasing agent, buying arms and ammunition at Birmingham and getting them to Ireland. He bought £1,000 worth, but some of it was faulty, so he sued in a Republican court to recover £226 and received nearly his whole claim.

The case brought to light some of the persons engaged and the methods employed in the gun running days. Prof. Edin MacNeill, speaker of the Dail Eireann, was one of the principal witnesses. He described the situation in 1916 when the British proclamation prevented the importation of arms, making it necessary for the Irish volunteers to observe the utmost secrecy. He was appointed to have charge of the volunteer armament at Ballina.

O'Shea described his meeting with an agent for the volunteers in Birmingham and the arrangements made for the purchase of arms and ammunition. He said that afterwards the volunteers made armament at Ballina.

Rory O'Connor, secessionist leader, testified that he was unable to find a certain document he received at the time the goods were being delivered which might finally establish the delivery and also the condition of the goods. He admitted, however, that it was a legitimate army debt which he was most willing to see paid. O'Shea's attorney asked O'Connor if he was not at present commanding the army, to which O'Connor replied: "I am not afraid of it."

Following the court order that the Adjutant-General pay the award, the question might arise as to which Adjutant-General should pay, the regular or the secessionist, as both are describing themselves as members of the Irish Republican army, but the proposed army unity may obviate this difficulty.

COIN EXTRACTED FROM CHILD AFTER NINE YEARS

Little Girl, Weak and Under-
sized' Now Eats With Relish.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau,
London, May 27.

Little Joan Lampson, who is eating with relish for the first time in her memory as the result of the extraction of a half penny piece from her body, is now in good health.

A few days ago Joap ate a piece of meat after which she could not swallow anything. She was taken to a hospital where a physician passed an instrument down her throat and found an obstruction two inches above the stomach. He succeeded in removing the coin which had become almost as thin as paper.

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VIENNA EATS STRAWBERRIES AT 1,000 CROWNS PER BERRY

That Is, Some Foreigners There Pay That Price in the
Depreciated Paper Currency—Spend While It's
Worth Something Is Motto in Once Gay Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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New York Herald Bureau,
Vienna, May 27.

Each strawberry was served separately on a leaf plucked from the vine. It is said that even American visitors were amazed when they had to part with one of the big blue 1,000 crown notes for a single and not particularly large strawberry.

The Viennese public is more than ever inclined to consider the crown currency as a joke, although a very sad one, and spends its money as quickly as possible lest it deteriorate still more before gotten rid of. As a result, restaurants and amusement places are crowded as never before with people who are spending their money as quickly as they can and thus have a bit of enjoyment for the moment than to save something which may soon become utterly worthless. People also are buying everything they can even at the high prices, believing that any article of use or adornment will be of more value in the future than the paper money.

IRISH CITIES MASKED BY ANCIENT NAMES

Hard to Recognize, Harder to
Pronounce, Under Re-
stored Appellations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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Every war seems to introduce a new set of unpronounceable names. In Ireland the result has been the restoration of ancient Gaelic names to many cities. Queenstown, where passengers from America usually disembark, is now called Cobh—pronounced Coo. Kingstown, the principal landing place for passengers from England to Dublin, is now called Dun Laoghaire—pronounced Dunlark.

The biggest transformation, however, is in the name of Dublin itself, which is now Baile Atha Cliath—which no body tries to pronounce.

Baile Atha Cliath, which means the town of four hurdles, originated about the second century and was so named because at that time a passage to it was formed across the boggy pool of the River Liffey by hurdles. The name later was shortened to Ath-Cliaith, which may be roughly pronounced "Acliee." About the eighth century the town came to be called Ath-Cliaith-Dubh-Linn, meaning the ford of hurdles on the black pool river, the pool being black owing to the peat bed. The town then was a fishing village beside a bridge crossing the Liffey River and joining the road between the royal city of Tara and Wicklow.

LILLIAN GISH'S NAME CLOAK FOR BURGLARS

Lady Yoxall's House Ran-
sacked and Jewels Stolen.

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Referring to American politics at a luncheon given by the English Speaking Union former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall said to-day:

"I'm not in the secrets of the present Administration and I don't know much about the last.

"In me in America are not good," he said, "but we are religious. We have a large preponderance in our people who believe in eight commandments, a respectable number who believe in nine, and a small number who believe in ten. In America we desire to be right, or if we cannot be right to be popular."

He said one reason for the United States keeping out of the Genoa and the coming League conference was that the American people do not approve of their Government having dealings with "a Government which has destroyed God, destroyed the home and paralyzed the individual."

He said that each side of the Atlantic had its irritating visitors. He deprecated "smug, profiteering Americans" swarming in Piccadilly, and said that Britons who poke fun at the provincial characteristics of the American people, and said such persons imperiled the peace of the world.

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